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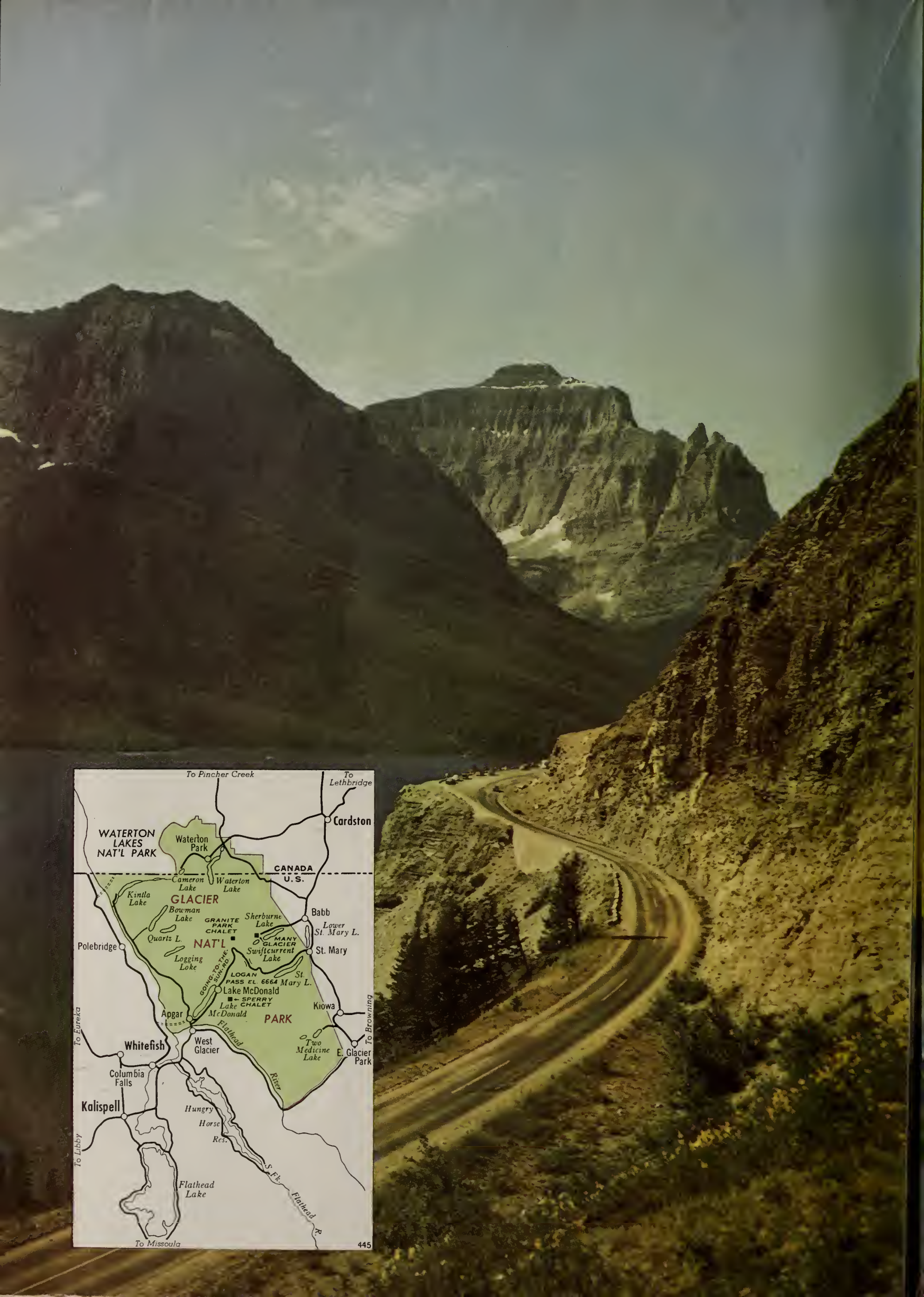
MONTANA

HIGHWAY MAP



For Free Distribution

Published by the
State Highway Commission



GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Celebrating its 50th Anniversary

Over a million acres of scenic grandeur, Glacier National Park lies in a rugged section of the Montana Rockies. Here are more than fifty glaciers, two hundred sparkling lakes, forests of fragrant evergreens, fields of mountain wildflowers, wildlife of many varieties and miles of good fishing streams.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular 50-mile drive running east and west through the park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass. Lofty peaks, sheer cliffs, crystal waterfalls, dense forests, distant glaciers, meadows of brilliant blossoms, shimmering lakes, inquisitive bears and proud mountain goats make up its changing panorama.

Much of the park is accessible by auto, and more than a thousand miles of horseback and foot trails lead deep into untouched wilderness. Many of the glaciers can be visited readily and the park features excellent fishing (no fishing license is required). Saddle horses are available; riding experience is unnecessary.

Warm, sunny days and cool, starry nights are the rule throughout the summer. Early season visitors find waterfalls at their most glorious, and mountain peaks still covered with winter snows. In the fall, deciduous trees display brilliant colors, highest peaks glisten with their first white dusting of snow, and skies deepen to a startling blue.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, open about June 15, remains open well into October. All-year-around accommodations are conveniently located on the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are available from June 15 to September 10.

The park, established by Congress 50 years ago, is the U.S. section of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.



MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, YELLOWSTONE PARK, photo by Bill Laviolette

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Nature's wonderland, world-famous for spouting geysers, steaming pools, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forests and waterfalls, Yellowstone National Park comprises 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty.

Yellowstone Park and its adjacent Montana entrances offer fishing, horseback riding, boating, photographing and just relaxing in the midst of magnificent scenery.

Three of the park's five entrances are in Montana. The north entrance at Gardiner is reached by the historic Yellowstone River route through spectacular Paradise Valley and Yankee Jim Canyon.

Two scenic highways lead to the west entrance at West Yellowstone, Montana. Along the picturesque Gallatin River, white water foams and sparkles below towering canyon peaks. Farther west, the route along trout-famous Madison River winds through an awe-inspiring valley.

The spectacular Red Lodge-Cooke City Highway to the Park's northeast entrance climbs to 11,000 feet in the Bear-tooth Mountains. Here is some of Montana's most rugged beauty—purple canyons, white glaciers, rushing streams, sparkling lakes, fields of glorious wildflowers, views of vistas as large as all New England.

Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep and—favorite of all—the grizzly and black bears. Fish found in park waters (no fishing license required) are cutthroat, rainbow, Loch Leven and brook trout.

Yellowstone Park, established by Congress in 1872, is the largest of the national parks.

At the Montana entrances accommodations are available all year; accommodations are available in the park from about May to October 31.

GOING-TO-SUN ROAD, photo by Bill Browning

MT. WILBUR, photo by Bill Carlson



LOWER FALLS, YELLOWSTONE CANYON, photo by Bill Laviolette





Montana is a sportsman's paradise



This is the heart of the true cowboy country



Montana is a wonderful place to "get away from it all."



There's everything to do and beauty, too, in Montana

Picture by Erna Peterson.

MONTANA STATE PARKS AND MONUMENTS

- Bannack State Monument**
21 miles west of Dillon off U.S. 91
- Bitterroot Lake State Park**
20 miles west of Kalispell and 5 miles north of Marion off U.S. 2
- Bridger Mountain State Park**
16 miles north of Bozeman in Bridger Canyon (winter only)
- Canyon Ferry Recreation Area**
20 miles southeast of Helena off U.S. 10-N
- Chief Joseph Battlefield**
16 miles south of Chinook off U.S. 2
- Flathead Lake State Park**
15 miles north of Polson on U.S. 93
- Fort Dwen State Monument**
At Stevensville off U.S. 93
- Hell Creek State Park**
34 miles north of Jordan off Montana 18 on Fort Peck Reservoir
- Hooper State Park**
At Lincoln on Montana 20
- James Kipp State Park**
65 miles north of Lewistown on Montana 19
- Lewis and Clark Cavern State Park**
15 miles east of Whitehall on U.S. 10-S
- Lone Pine State Park**
3 miles southwest of Kalispell off U.S. 2
- Lost Creek State Park**
6 miles north of Anaconda off U.S. 10-A
- Makoshika State Park**
3 miles south of Glendive off U.S. 10
- Medicine Rocks State Park**
12 miles north of Exakaka on Montana 7
- Missouri River Headwaters State Monument**
3 miles east of Three Forks and 3 miles north of U.S. 10
- Rock Creek State Park**
35 miles south of Fort Pack on Fort Peck Reservoir
- Tiber Dam State Park**
18 miles south of Chester on Tiber Reservoir
- West Shore State Park**
20 miles south of Kalispell on U.S. 93
- Yellow Bay State Park**
20 miles north of Polson on Montana 35
- Whitish Lake State Park**
At Whitefish on U.S. 93

MONTANA FISHING AND HUNTING

Montana's vast outdoors offers 9,000 miles of "blue ribbon" fishing streams and an equal amount of "excellent" fishing streams. Four major watersheds—the Missouri, Yellowstone, Kootenai and Clark Fork—and their many tributaries which flow down from high mountain country give the angler a wide choice. Lakes number more than 1,500.

There are plenty of fish—rainbow, cutthroat, brown trout, Mackinew, Dolly Varden, whitefish, the rare grayling, pike, perch, bass, freshwater drum, ling and kokanee (sockeye).

The non-resident fishing license fee is \$10 for the

season or \$3 for 6 days. No license is required for children under 15, or for fishing in the waters of Yellowstone or Glacier National Parks.

Moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep, Rocky Mountain goat, bear, caribou—even buffalo—make up Montana's big game population, numbering 350,000. In eleven national forests with eight wilderness areas, natural conditions are preserved which make for good hunting.

Game birds found in Montana are sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, ptarmigan, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, wild turkey and chukar.

Bill Browning, Montana Chamber of Commerce



Montana's fishing streams, hunting areas, seasons and license fees, write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana

MONTANA, THE TREASURE STATE

Montana, for centuries the home of Indians and buffalo, was first seen by white men—the Verendryes, French fur-traders—in 1743.

In 1805-06 Lewis and Clark explored the area, then part of the Louisiana Territory.

In 1807 Manuel Liza, a fur-trader, built Montana's first trading post. The first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission, founded in 1841. In 1862 a rich gold strike at Bannack brought a rush of prospectors. With gold discoveries at Virginia City and Helena, thousands more followed. Outlaws flourished in the surging gold camps until the Vigilantes organized and dispensed justice.

The great cowboy era began in 1866 when the first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed in from Texas.

The growing intrusion of white men into the Indians' homeland, the disappearance of buffalo, and failure of white men to keep their treaties brought the Indian wars of the 60's and '70's. Custer's Last Stand occurred in 1876. A year later the major battles ended with Chief Joseph's surrender at the Battle of the Bear's Paw.

The fourth largest state, Montana averages 500 miles in length and 300 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,800 feet, the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho line.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall varies from a minimum 9" to over 100" on some mountain slopes. Average daytime temperatures vary from an average 28° F in January to 84° F in July.

Nine railroads, 41 bus lines and 4 air lines serve Montana. 7,403 miles of paved highways cross the state.

Vast lands suited to agriculture, fine native grasses, water, minerals and timber are Montana's most valuable resources.

The value of farm production and income from ranches totals \$522,532,000 annually. Farms and ranches total 67 million acres. Major crops are hard northern wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, potatoes, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flaxseed and beans. Principal livestock are cattle (2,269,000) and sheep (1,668,000).

Leading minerals are copper, patrolone, zinc, lead, silver, vermiculite, chrome, manganese, phosphate rock and coal. Annual production averages some \$200,000,000 chiefly from copper (\$47,700,000) and oil (\$77,200,000).

Montana has 22,400,000 acres in timber—ponderosa and lodgepole pine, western larch, fir and spruce. Four million Christmas trees are cut each year. The annual value of forest products is \$88,000,000.

Electric power comes from numerous dams and steam generating plants. Major dams are Fort Peck and Hungry Horse. A new dam at Noron Rapids has just been completed and a new power-plant at Fort Peck is under construction.

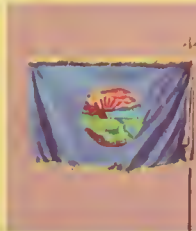
Manufacturing includes refining of copper, zinc, aluminum and petroleum; production of elemental phosphorus and phosphate fertilizer, production of wood products, sugar refining and flour milling. The value of all manufactured products in Montana approximates \$243,000,000 annually.



The Western Meadowlark, State Bird



The Bitterroot, State Flower



The State Flag bearing the State Seal with the motto, "Oro Y Siata"—Gold and Silver



The Ponderosa Pine, State Tree

Albany, Ga.	Anaconda	Billings	Bozeman	Butte	Glacier	Gr. Falls	Hailey	Helena	Kalispell	Lewistown	Livingston	Miles City	Missoula
Chicago, Ill.	1491	1234	1323	1456	1918	1431	1378	1444	1540	1316	1348	1111	1575
Dallas, Texas	1509	1352	1451	1586	1450	1586	1641	1777	1811	1479	1466	1308	1893
Denver, Colo.	838	574	720	815	758	803	918	809	1026	708	667	575	921
New Orleans, La.	2141	1819	1792	2027	1746	2060	2108	2178	2311	1979	1967	1766	2194
New York, N. Y.	2340	2083	2222	2317	2647	2247	2202	2284	2454	2140	2197	1935	2408
Salt Lake City, Utah	430	570	428	498	754	580	699	484	642	589	473	718	502
San Francisco, Calif.	1089	1208	1009	1069	1435	1236	1340	1110	1179	1230	1094	1356	1078
Seattle, Wash.	809	835	710	815	960	701	786	610	848	807	735	955	493
St. Louis, Mo.	1504	1300	1411	1536	1347	1533	1607	1597	1756	1426	1416	1211	1643
Washington, D. C.	2776	1919	2048	2153	1903	2105	2143	2144	2325	2001	2033	1776	2260
Yonkers, N. Y.	645	738	666	745	682	694	706	668	881	611	675	824	601
Denver, Colo.	1013	1306	1306	1400	1010	872	890	934	849	976	1043	1192	969
White Horse, N. York	1929	2072	1950	1916	1965	1788	1806	1827	1764	1893	1951	2108	1848
Portland, Me.	2147	2630	2558	2524	2524	2396	2414	2458	2371	2501	2567	2716	2493

Montana Mileage Table

The mileage figures, in most cases, are taken from improved primary (red) routes. There are some cases where a paved or old secondary (black) highway was used if it would appreciably shorten the mileage. Local inquiry should always be made as to road condition in the winter time.

Mileage between two cities is determined by following the vertical column under one city and the horizontal column of the other. Example:

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Take time to see the variety of Montana visit us often—and drive with care

Sincerely,

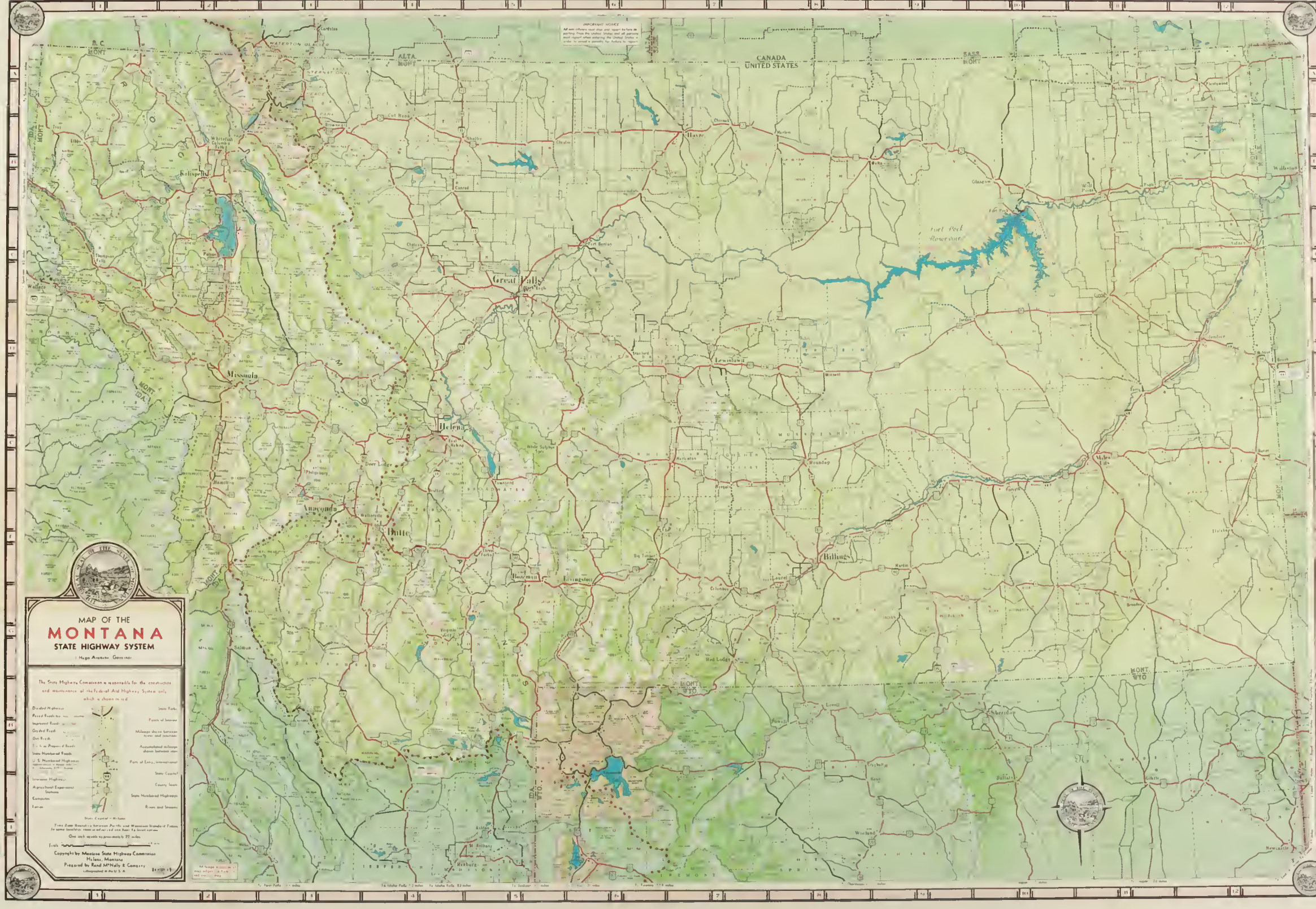
J. Hugo Aronson
Governor

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS AND SAFETY RULES

1. Montana speed limits: Daylight – reasonable and prudent speed. 55 miles per hour during the hours when lights are required except where posted and reduced. Trucks in excess of 10,000 pounds gross weight – 50 miles per hour on all roads. Heavy trucks on interstate highways – 55 miles per hour.
2. Vehicles entering main traveling from side road or driveway must yield right of way to vehicles traveling from main highway.
3. When approaching a stop sign or stop light at all times, unless when passing another car: Never pass on hills or curves. Be sure you can see far enough ahead to make a safe passing or stopping maneuver.
4. Right of way must be given when passing another vehicle – changing its lane. Proper lane changing is required. When passing, Sound Horn to warn the car ahead you are going to pass. Turn left, turn left hand and arm extended horizontally, left hand turn, left hand and arm extended upward or slow down, left arm extended downward. Electrical front indicators are legal under existing laws. See also School Zone Sign, Slow – Danger Curve Ahead, and other traffic signs.
5. Never drive at a speed greater than that at which you can stop on the clear road visible ahead. Slow down at night when the road is poor or icy.
6. When approaching another car at night either the front or rear view mirror is required. Use of rear view mirror is required at all times.
7. Slow down when approaching any child pedestrian beware livestock, parked car – or other obstruction of the highway. Be prepared for the unexpected.
8. Don't stop or park on the main traveled portion of the highway, especially on hills or curves. Pull out on the shoulder. It's safer for you and other cars.
9. Accidents resulting in death, personal injury or property damage of an apparent extent of \$100, or those requiring immediate notification to law enforcement, must be reported to the nearest law enforcement agency. This notice must be followed by a written report to Montana Highway Patrol Board, Helena, Montana within ten days.
10. When approaching school busses bearing bad sounding school children signs, stop and wait until the busses are clear of your vehicle.
11. Littering/hazardous substances: **HELP MONTANA CLEAN**
12. **PREVENT FOREST FIRES: USE YOUR ASH TRAY**

TIPS FOR TRAILER OWNERS

Highway regulations provide that no combination of auto and trailer
 has exceeded 10,000 pounds or 16-in. in total outside width or 13 ft 6-in. in
 height. The maximum weight of any single axle is 10,000 pounds. The
 weight of the front and amber side lights. The speed limit for vehicles towing
 water trailers is 50 miles per hour. No person shall occupy a house trailer
 while it is being moved upon the highway.
 Principal mountain passes in Montana are:
 Golden Pass, U. S. 10 at Montana Idaho border, E. 4,738' Cold
 (water) roads
 MacDonald Pass, U. S. 10 (west of Helena, E. 6,325' Cold, water stops
 Highway Pass, U. S. 10 (west of Butte, E. 6,118' Cold, water stops
 Bowman Pass, U. S. 10 west of Bozeman, E. 6,002' Cold
 Helena Pass, U. S. 2 west of East Glacier, E. 5,216' Cold, water stops
 Pass to Glacier, Park going to the Sun, Highway E. 6,664' Cold
 Not advised for large trucks
 Helena Pass, U. S. 10 (west of Missoula, Highway, U. S. 12 E. 10,940' Cold
 Not advised for large trailers
 Kings Mill, U. S. 89 north of White Sulphur Springs, E. 7,389' Partial not cold
 Elk Park Pass, U. S. 91 north of Bozeman, E. 6,372' Cold, water stops
 North Pass, U. S. 91 at Montana Idaho border, E. 6,823' Cold, Easy grade
 Cold Pass, U. S. 151 and 20 (Montana Idaho border) E. 7,019' Cold
 Easy grade
 Wolf Trail Pass, U. S. 33 at Montana Idaho border, E. 6,765' Cold
 Pass, Montana 43, southwest of Lost Loop Pass, U. S. 7,241' Not cold
 Not advised for large trucks
 Big Horn Pass, Montana 20 east of Lincoln, E. 5,929' Cold
 Karik Pass, Montana 30 west of Glacier, E. 7,758' Not cold
 Not advised for large trucks





LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERN *STATE PARK*

Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana's featured state park, is the largest limestone cavern in the Northwest. Located in the heart of Montana's vacationland between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, Lewis and Clark Cavern is easy to reach and fun to explore.

Colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites and flowstone, produced by a million years of natural processes, form interesting and unusual sights.

The cavern is all electrically-lighted, and is safe and comfortable to visit. An open-air jeep railroad runs along the hillside from park headquarters to near the cavern entrance, and an electric train completes the trip.

Inside the cavern, where natural air-conditioning maintains a year-round temperature of 46°, well-constructed walks lead downhill. No climbing is necessary.

Guided tours take 90 minutes. Admission charge (including jeep railway and tram ride) is \$1.00 for adults; 50¢ for children.

Tours operate at frequent intervals daily as follows:

May 1-June 15: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

June 15-Labor Day: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Labor Day-Sept. 30: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Free picnicking and camping facilities are provided.



State Highway Commission of Montana
HELENA, MONTANA

GRINNELL GLACIER, Ernst Peterson